NEWS FROM UTAH.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

Interesting Case Involving Polygamy.

The Institution Endangered and Difficulties Imminent.

INCIDENTS AND ROMANCE,

Our columns, daily erowded with the news from the war, have been almost entirely closed for many mouths against everything from the more peaceable paths f life, during which our distant correspondents have had little share of public attention. Our special correspondent to the dominions of the patriarch Brigham had to share the mistortune of his confreres; but, having come down from the lotty eminences of the Rocky Mountains, 'just to see where the old world stands," we give place notice of the present condition of Utah:-

THE POSITION OF UTAH. Of the mineral wealth of Utah nothing is known, as here has been no attempt at prospecting her mountains and canons. Occasionally, speculators and merchants have made functial discoveries, in order to get up an excitement to sell their goods and make a "haul" out of the innocent public; but beyond the rumors of such cormorants, there has not yet been any gold discovered in that Territory. If, in the inexorable march of events Utah ever becomes an El Dorado, it will be a deplorable fact rather than a matter of congratulation. Wheat is of more real value than gold in that desert country; and, while the Mormons can be induced by faith, or by the influence of their leader, to keep to the fields of wheat and corn, and to seek "to make the desert blossom as the rose," they are of vastly more service to themselves and

to the nation than if they were clothed in gold and fared

sumptuously every day.
Before Brigham Young led his little band of devoted was then (1847) only by that designation obscurely known, the country was a howling wilderness, the abode of Digge. Utes, welves and rattlesnakes-nothing of a higher order of creation daring to think of an attempt at exi-tence there. The mountaineers laughed at the weary prigrams as they passed along, and boastingly offered a essand dollars for the first kernel of wheat raised in

the country would again become a desert.
RAISING COTTON.

Having got through the experiment of existence in the desort, and met its first wants, Brigham has now undertaken to teach his people that they have within them selves the means of clothing themselves, independent of Jeff. Davis or "any other man." With a calm, clear head be viewed the magnitude of the Southern rebellion before the bombardment of Sumter, and set about the es-tablishment of a Dixie on the extreme south of the Terri-Rio Virgin to make homes. A call to the "Dixie mistation, to leave established homesteads; for the country is everything but a "Sunny South." Yet the necessity of providing against a scarcity of cotton was so evident that the missionary families responded to the tion, and the apostles Pratt and Snow are quietly encouraging "the saints" to "work out their salvation" in the cotton fields and vineyards of the Rio Virgin; and there every part of the habitable globe are singing the "songs" Zion," and rejoicing in the wisdom of the Apostle Brigaday. They are satisfied, and that is enough.

Being "a thousand miles from everywhere," the cotten growers have not yet been favored with varieties of cotton seed with which to operate and experiment, and, therefore, as to quality, it is only correct to say that the cotton raised would be designated in commerce good middling. No reliable estimate of last year's crop has been published; but they had in the Territory far more the merchant—Mr. Wm. S. Gudbe—new in this city, has on the Plains at the present time seventy bales of this cotton which he intends for this or the St. Louis market. Brigham favored the experiation, and will prebably encourage it on a large scale next year, if machine ry be not taken into the Territory this year to work the cotton into domestics. Apart from the benefit to Utah, it is very gratifying to know that cotton can be raised successfully by white men in such latitudes and under the disadvantages of the Utah cotton growers.

CULTIVATING THE WEED. Tobacco, though prescribed in the rituals of faith, is nevertheless successfully cultivated there. The chief, accepting the pull-sophy of "what cannot be cared must ing out of the earth to the ampleasant jungle in his ears of \$60,000 per annum wending its way to the states for the modest supply of the brethren. He dislikes the aiterna tive, but mortals are frail, and so the weaknesses of the brotherhood must be borne with a little longer.

THE SORGHUM SUCCESSVUL.

The Chinese sorghum is of inestimable value to the citizens of Utah. It is grown in every portion of the Territory with great success. The molasses made from it, and purified by evaporators, is an excellent article of commerce. I have seen nothing in the States superior to the general good molasses in Utah, and the Dixte molasses is superior to any syrup I ever saw elsewhere. The experi ments in sugar making have been very limited, but there is nothing beyond the investment of funds, time and skilled labor necessary to insure its success in commerce. At the annual exhibitions of industry very good specimens of sugar have been on the tables. With their usual ingenuity the mechanics have put the tires of Uncle Sam's wagon wheels to a good account. They make, when five or six broad tires are finely welded together, excellent drums for grinding the sugar cane. I expect Fleyd made somebody's fortune when he gave the wagen contract out, at probably a hundred and fifty dollars each. The Mormons bought them out there for fifteen dollars each, and have the gratification of now sipping from their tires some of the "sweets of life." With these three staples in prespect the in nabitants of the Rocky Mountains feel not

HE BUILDS A THEATRE.

THE BUILDS A THEATRE.

Well-tabor has been going on Brigham has built a
function and the city for the entertainment of the
could reservally and for the saints specially. As a buildmuter amusement there is nothing equal to it on the
approximation of the saints specially. It was eighteen seld-cyand there are very few places of entertainment in the karson states superior to it. It was eighteen the states in grouple, and has cost \$100,000, and will not be only placed for gruch less than \$50,000 mere. The saved company a shaller, and likely to be so; but hat there shows a shaller, and likely to be so; but hat there shows a shall company to the sort of the saved company of the saved company to the sort of the saved company to the saved that the saved company to the saved the saved to the saved

che valley. now Great Sait Lake City. By steady labor and ingonity, then, has the barren soil been made to yield support to tens of thousands of citizens of the United States, from whose energies the Great West has been opened to the commerce of the world, and by whose labors now the States and Territories of the Facilic are placed in daily and instantaneous relation with the States of the Atlantic. The Booky Mountains, by the direction of Providence or by the advancement of manifest destiny, became an acytum for a few individuals, and now is a biessing to the nation at large. The few have increased to hearly a headered thousand, and the same energy that characterized the phoneers is viable everywhere among the mass. The comforts of lite and crylitzation are gradually taking rank with staple necessities, and it is by no means a rare thing to find a home in the mountains with all the conveniences of life and 'modern improvements."

As a people the entirens of Utah are not proverbially industrious only—they are deserving of the compliment—they are une-asing in their operations. They are making rapid strides to social independence, and if permitted to enjoy peace they will be powerful auxiliaries in the construction of the great Pacific Railroad—a national work that must sooner or later be accomplished. Had they not occupied the barren desert, California would not for many years to come, if ever, have enjoyed the communication she now has with the Esst. No community, without their taith and reasons, would ever have grown up there and, if they loft it, for the same reasons, the country would again become a desert.

Raising cottoner.

service of the country away down here on the Potomac, Ropadamock, or some other convenient place, for the test of their fighting qualities.

When they cultisted in the Golden State, it was for the war," and they were mertally chaggined when their faces were turned on to the desert, to watch the passage of mail stages and telegraph poles; and felt still worse when they found no Indians requiring their special attention. To keep from spelling, subsequent fighting was recolved on, and at Bear river, in Washington Ierritory, the volunteers came up with a strong band of Indians, which they whipped handsomely, and displayed a pravery and grit that elevated Colonel Comor to the brigading generalship. Still more recently, under the command of Colonel Evans, they have made some dashing attacks upon bands of Indians, a fittle south of Sait Lake city, killed a good number, and came of with victory perchag on the eagle. They are satisfied in the handsome offer to the government of their renouncement of their claims of six months service against the United States, if they only get the order to come down to Reseldom. Seven companies of the infantry offered \$25,000, and the three other absent companies offer to make it \$50,000, towards delraying their expenses, if the Secretary of War will only order them Esst. General Comor is a fighter, he liked it in Mexico, is the best of grit, and he wants most carriestly a tu; at the south. His officers and mon are unanimous in their claims of when are unanimous in their claims of the war," but nobody will listen to them in Washington. Fighting generals are not too numerous, and General P. Edward Comor wants a fair show.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE

THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC.

In the Presidential campain of 5d no portion of the United States domain was so prominently before the public at the flooky Mountains. A "Pathinder" had climbed the bighest peak, and looked down from far above eternal show those on every city, town, village and hamlet on the great continent—of course he had? The buncombe was excellent for young abouters; but the eternal representation of scaing craggy peaks and equestrian feats in bridging deep, builathelimble chasms conveyed a birbarian picture to the minds of the poblic of the topography of the country west of the Missouri from which they have not yet entirely recovered. It is positively anneshing to issten to the inquiries about the dangers, difficulties and fatigues of an overland trip across the Plains; but, as there is now no election purpose to serve, the fact may be stated that the central overland route to California is over the best materal road on the continent of North America—so say our traveliers. There are monutains, ravines and guiches in abundance—at the distance, as are their relations in the moon but, with the exception of the Wainsatch range on the cast of Sait Lake City and the Sierra Novadae on the west of Carson, there are no monain obstacles on the highway between the seas, and these monatains are travelled daily by starce and heavy lumbering freight feams without risk of the or timb. In short, a trip across the Plains hils a most agreeable page in the life of a tourist. He there sees human life, and nature, ammate and manimate, it great variety, and he enjoys a pure air as he passes along that is a period feat of health. The Plains bristling with tomahawks and rilles are only the accompaniments of the campaing pictures—nothing more. There are Indians roaming about from hunting ground to hunting ground, where they seek to keep alive an unprofitable and unhappy existence; but the redakins, unless provoked to hostilities by white ment, are inshirely unless provoked to hostilities by whi

ciate with and corrupt them. For a contract with and corrupt them. For the consideration of a million of dollars per amount the overland Mail Company (an institution composed of the following gentlemen of New York.—John Rutterfield, William B. Dinsmore, William G. Fargo, James V. P. Gardner, Marquis L. & Kinyon, Alexander Holland, Hamilton Spencer, Danford N. Barney, Johnston Livingston, David Moulton and Elijah P. Williams) agree with the United States to carry the letter mail daily from the Atlantic to the Pacific within seventeen days in summer and within twenty-one days in winter. The company is represented by W. B. Dinsmore, President, J. G. Camp, Secretary, and A. G. Centre, Treasurer, and began its operations in 1857 over the "Southern route," via Fort Smith, Fort Beitang, El Faso, Fort Yoma and Los Angeles; but having bad demonstration, by the fiest pony express, that the central route was shorter and inninely better, in 1861 the change was effected, with the encouragement of the government. The distance from Atchison, Kansas, to Placerville, California—the extent of the mail contral—mensures one thousand nine timdred and thriven miles. Between the two points there are a bost of sations from the requires, in a mediest way, and on every day's travel he is in telegraphic communication with his friends at home if the desire K. The following list of stations from east to west will convey a correct idea of the rapidity cast to west will convey a correct idea of the rapidity

Itah theetre is extravagant, and in scenery cannot be urpassed. The morale of the establishment is beyond	TABLE	OF I	MSTANCES BETWEEN ATCHE	SON, E	ANSAR
uestion, and nothing and nobody doubtful are permitted to the boards. When the theatre was account every thing	doubtful are permitted		Going Bast		
ras dedicated by prayer, from the cellar to the shingles, and a plous breathing had utterance that it might crum- ie to the dest rather than be redicted or	17	Shake	Stations	Beween Stations.	Total
le to the dust rather than be pointed or e conducive to anything but instruction and attractive. The reputation of actors and actresses	1	ions.	ST T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	Series .	10
rather complimentary than otherwise. It is more a tather complimentary than otherwise, it is more a tather to belong to the leseret Dramatic Association an a reproach. Mr. H. B. Clawson, a son m law of re- cent Young is manager, and a Mr. John T. Caine, one his principal clerks, is stage manager. Clawson is a cest excellent comedian, and Caine makes a "delicious illain." but ranks a heter six Clawson Caidetram, some	0	1 0	Atcaison	10	1913
an a reproach. Mr. H. B Clawson, a son in law of re- ient Young is manager, and a Mr. John T. Caine, one	10 24	10	Kinnekuk	13	1859
his principal clerks, is stage manager. Clawson is a est excelle t comedian, and Caine makes a "delicious	36	12	Log Chain Seneca Laramie Creek	11 12	1864 1853
the other ladies and gentlemen of the corps are dis-	72	112	Laramie Creek	12 10	1841 1829
nguished artists, and would figure well on any stage Sons	94	12	Oksto	11	1519
d take their share of anything presented without choice, he ordestra numbers twenty-two mateur musicians, dor the leadership of a professional of the Loadon and sw York theatres, and discourses to the brethren and	116	11	Tawnee	14	1797 1783
oder the leadership of a professional of the London and	130	14	Grayson's Big Sandy Thompson's Kiowa	14	1773
	154 168	14	Kiowa. Luttle Blue.	12 13	1745 1733
niding will hold. I think, comfortably 2,000 persons, dickets of admission range in prices from one dollar dieventy five cents down to "three bits." Every seat,	180	12 13		15	1720
ien the theatre is completed will be numbered, to avoid	205 218	15	Thirty two Mile Creek	12 13	1695
e usual crowding, crushing of ribs and fainting at trance. The building is now lighted with coal oil; t it is contemplated to import a gas anjaratus, and	220 243 253	12	Hooks	10	1670
minate it more brilliantly in the forthcoming winter, s a gem of a building—rich and modest, in white and d, and a credit to builder and artists. It is open twice	263 274	10 10 11	Fort Kearny	11 15	1650
d, and a credit to builder and artists. It is open twice reek during winter, draws full houses, and is a very asant institution. It is of no consequence to Brigham	289 304	15 15	Plum Oreek	15 14	1624
at the pions elsewhere may think of it-the people	318 333			4.6	1595 1580
I have amusement, must have it, and, as he was the y man in the community capable of investing such a	350 365	17 15	Gilmau's	15	1563
y man in the community capable of invosting such a tro, he very sensibly did so, and while we all, young i old, enjoy the entertainment, we wish him a hand	379	14	Coid Springs	11	1534 1523
ne interest on his capital.	404 416	14	Aikail lake	12 11	1500
the last public labor entered upon, in addition to that	427			4.5	1486
a staked out the ground a lew days before he left on a	442 456 468	16 14 12	South Platte Julesburg Antelope Sourring Hill Dennison's	12	1457
to the a The dimension of the buildings I now forget:	481 494	13 13	Searring Hill	13	1432
the ground floor is to hold ten thousand persons, and rision is to be made for the addition of galleries. In his knowledge of the science of acoustics, the build-	506 521	12 15	Valley Station	12	1407
is ordered to be shaped somewhat resembling a gua- Side by side with the great temple, these insti- lous are to be surrounded with choice trees and	583 553	12 20	Biou	20 16	1880 1360
bbery, and carriage drives in every variety of figure on add beauty to the sacred enclosure.	569 580	71	Bi ou Fremont's Orchard Eagle's Nest	11 12	1344 1338
the time of such prodigious efforts for home improve-	592 607	12	Latham	16	1321 1306
the faithful are contributing largely of their in- se for the assistance of the poor emigrants from	624	15 17 15	lig Head Fort Lupton Pierson's Denver Chid's Roon's	16	1289 1274
the tainful are contributing largery of their in- se for the agristance of the poor entigrants from pe, and this year send to their assistance five bun- wagons, loaded with flour and provisions, to help acroes the Plains. Many of these poor are from the afacturing districts of Eugland, and their cries in dis-	653 664	14	Denyer	11	1260 1249
Many of these poor are from the	676	12 18	Boon's Little Thompson	18	1287
tates in the mountains in vain.	702 718	8 1	Rig Thompson	16	1211
nile the material prosperity—flour, wine, oil—and	728 740	10	Boner	12	1186 1173
st of other things have obtained the general attention, tutions of learning have sprung up all around. The	752	12 15	Virginia Dale Willow Springs Big Laramie Little Laramie Cooper Creek	15	1161
hinery of a very extensive paper mill was imported years ago, and the scarcity of rags alone has hindered	782	15 14	Big Laramie	14	1131
uifilment of the programme in the establishment of rai newspapers, magazines, and the publication of	813 824	17	Cooper Creek	16 14 17 11 17	1100
non educational works and literature. A public lec- room is open twice a week—iree admission—in con-	841		Madiaina Bone	14	1072
on with "The Seventies," and a free reading room, r the same auspices, where the daily New York and, the London Times, the Paris Journal Des Debats,	863	14 26	Pass Creek North Platte Sage Creek	26 14	1050
h and Scandinavian and Polynesian papers may be	903	14	Sage Creek	10	1010
sed ad libitum. The I eserct Musical Association is an institution that rejoices and warbles in public now	922 932	9	Bridger's Pass	10 11	991
again under the leadership of brother David O.	943	11 6	Wastrio	13	970 957
advancement is attempted in the wake of the great	968 983	12 15	Dug Springs.	15	945 930
FEDERAL RELATIONS. seems hardly credible that any sane man would seek ivert the channel of such peaceable labors into opera-	995	12	Big Pond	14	918 904
of war; but it is paleably true that the utmost efforts !	1023	14	Rock oint	14	890 876
been made, and are being made, by men now in 1, to bring about a collision between the government	1051	14	Sait Wells,	15 14	862 847
the citizens of that Territory. Had Brigham Young had remarkable command over the propile, the provo-	1080			18 12	833 815
on has already been enough to inaugurate difficulties. I have been staved off, and it is most earnestly desired. Mr. Lincoln will cut short this difficulty by sending	1110	12	Ham's Fork	13	803 795
ernor Harding home to Indiana and appointing Judges can be respected. I stand aloof from the difficulties	1131	13	Fort Bridger	12 10	782 770
ween the parties; but if I have to make statements would be facts. To go into details it would occupy	1153	10 10	Muddy Quaking Asp Springs Bear River	10 10	760 750
e space than I can dare to think of at the present a I will therefore only say, and defy contradiction, the appleasantness in Utah is wholly and solely due	1173 1183	10	Rehe Canon	10 10	740 730
the appleasantness in Utah is wholly and solely due ersonal vanity, and ambition for a place in the public	1193 1203	10	Hanging Rock	10	720 710
ntion—nothing more—and the ciaptrap that seeks to	1215	12 11	Daniel's	11 15	698
wholly disqualified for any position of official trust to resentation. I prefer to retain silence; but, if	1241	15	Great Salt Lake City	14	672 658
they must take care of themselves. There	1264 1275	11	Rockwell's	11 9	649 638
he government and to the people concerned, that	1284 1294	10	Fort Crittenden	10	629
wholly disqualitied for any position of official trust the resentation. I prefer to retain silence; but, if ed from that position, facts will be forthcoming, they must take care of themselves. There however, a hope indulged, by all who wish well the government and to the people concerned, that he may continue uninterrupted in the path of progress, than Young and the people are so far from effecting osition to the government that, in addition to what y have already done in their protection to the Over-1 Mail and Telegraph line, when called upon by the ornment in the darkest hour of Indian discussion.	1304	10	Rosh Vailey	10	609 599
y have already done in their protection to the Over-	1325 1340	11 15	Point Lookout Simpson's Springs	15 8	588 573
Mail and Telegraph line, when called upon by the erament in the darkest hour of Indian difficulties,	1348	10	River Bed	10 12	565
now offer to furnish protection to those institutions a east to west through the whole Territory, and they	1370	11	Dug Way Black Rock Fish Springs	10	543 532
keep the Indians in check or drive them from the stry; but the factious are clamorous for another edi- of the Buchanan-Floyd expedition, and beg for 3.000	1391	10	Willow Springs	10	522 512
ps to be sent to Utah, " to keep the Indians quiet"	1416 1428	15	Canon Station	12 8	497
CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—THEY WANT SERVICE	1436 1454	18	Antelope Springs	18 13 12	477
WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.	1467 1479 1491 1506	13 12	spring Valleyscheil Crock	12	446
ored with the society of about 1,600 men of the Third stry, and of the Second cavalry, California Volunteers.	1506 1517	15	Butte	11	423 407
ntry, and of the Second cavalry, California Volunteers. p Douglas, their quarters, is situated to the east beth of the city, partly within the corporation limits, commanding eminence—from which unkind compli-	1526	9	Mountain Spring	12	396
commanding eminence, from which unkind compli- ts to the city could be readily presented at any time. location there was regarded by the people as by no	1538 1550 1562	12	Liamond Pprings	12 12 13	375 363
location there was regarded by the jeople as by no us intended as a sweet salutation, neither exactly courteous; and a great many other things counceted	1575 1588	12 13	Sulphur Springs Robert's Creek	13 13	351
the establishment of a military post in that precise	1603	13 15 10	Camp Station Dry Creek Cape Horn	10	325 310 300
ictions of intentions; but as there are potent reasons	1024	11	Simpson's Park	15 12	289
selleving that subordinates have not had instructions	1639 1651 1665	12	Mount Airy	14	262
e to give locality an extended notice, the more espe-	1677 1688	14 12	Edward's Creek	12 11 10	248 236
already received them, for a change, it is not worth e to give locality an extended notice, the more espe- y as the volunteers are anxious for distinction in the ice of the country away down here on the Potomac,	1698	11 10 15	Middle Gate	15 13	225
or their fighting qualities.	1713 1726	13	Mountain Well	15	187
hen they enlisted in the Golden State, it for "the war," and they were mertally rined when their faces were turned on to desert, to watch the passage of mail stages and graph poles; and felt still worse when they found no	1741 1756	16 14 14 11	Old River	14	158
esert, to watch the passage of mail stages and	1769 1780 1792	11 12	Nevada Desert Wells	11 12 13	133 121
raph poles; and left still worse when they found no is requiring their special attention. To keep from ing, subsequent fighting was resolved on, and at Bear	1805 1818	133	TIMIVEOR	13 14	108
in Washington Territory, the volunteers came up a strong band of Indians, which they whipped hand-	1882 1843	14	Carson Genoa Friday's	111	81 70
ely, and displayed a bravery and grit that elevated	1853	10	Yank's	12	00

sinck" the million would fail short of compensation; but the popularity of the million of the compensation; but the popularity of the million of the steady increase or pessenger traver will doubtiess balance the expenditure.

The Territory of Utah, as already hinted at, has produced the staff of life to both bipeds and quadrupeds for a thousand miles, and rendered that easy of accompisshment which, without their strong arms, would cease to exist. Mr. Holladay's chief office is in Atchison, and the mail company's chief office is in Atchison, and the mail company's chief office is in Atchison, and the mail company's chief office is in Atchison, and the mail company's chief office is in Atchison, and the mail company's chief office is in Atchison, and the mail company's representatives have been very valuable friends to Utah.

THE LATE MS. COOK.

A notice of the overland route would be very incomplete without reference to the Mail Company's late representative in Sait Lake city, Mr. Frederica Cook, the details of whose inelarcholy death have just been received. The numerous friends in this city of the deceased gentleman will learn with painful regret that he was thrown from a private carriage, on the 28th uit. in Sacramento, California, and received injuries from which be died on the following day. Mr. took was a great man. He has held high and important positions of trust in this city and in different portions of the State, and was extensively known and respected among the highest class of business men of New York. He was at one time Mayor of some city in the northern part of the State. His upright, manify course in business, and the purity of his life in Utah Territory have done more for the company he represented and for the common part of the state. His upright, manify course in business, and the purity of his life in Utah Territory have done more for the company he represented and for the common states the was interesticable and conducted to the covernment, to the public, than all the gold the common states o

hisp resonatchartites, he was yet exacting and the company for injury to person or property, he never failed to defeast it successfully, for it was sure to be an unjust dails. Were it sticked the person or property, he never failed to defeast it successfully, for it was sure to be an unjust dails. Were it sticked reach the court room.

After what we have say almost unnecessary for us to the death the court room.

After what we have say a simbly respected here by every worthy member of the community, or that the hearts of our people beat heavily at the portula of his grave. Disloyainst might have bated him for his enhanciant devotion to country, and disorganizers doubtless detected him for his inlexible opposition to schemes of villany. If wickedness in high places trembled before his secabling denunciation, goodense and purity recomming in him a friend worthy of all veneration, respect and love.

Buring the recent upheavings and threatenings in Utah Mr. Cook was the unflinching friend of the people. He did more than the Mormons themselves to avert the collision that was meditated and planted, and it was only quelched by that "fearlessness which enabled him to vanquish the braggart and to handle odickal pitch without deflement." By telegram and by letter he enlisted every influence with Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to reatrain fractious men out there in the service of the government, and was for the time successful. While he unhesitatingly condemned the course of the Governor, the two judges and others in concert with them, he was alike fearless and untigguised in his criticisms of Brigham Young and the Mormons. He one time permitted the writer to read to Brigham a communication reviewing the Utah troubles, in which every person and overything was handled with great impartiality. He had no faith in Mormonism, but had confidence in the loyalty of the people. He pitched into the one and praised the other. After I had read his scathing review of the "wicked ourse" of the turbulent party, and came in turn to his repu Attempt to Abdust a Saint's Wife-The Case Before a Federal Judge-He Re-pudiates Polygamy and Makes an Interesting Time, etc.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received Utah papers up to the 6th May and correspondence from Salt Lake City of a day later. It is very evident that the surmisings of our own correspondent have had good foundation, and that a difficulty in that Territory, unless there tion, and that a dimensity in that Territory, unless there is an overruling hand extended, is almost a certainty. It is very ill timed, and may be forced upon us unnecessarily; but, without assuming any conclusion, we submit the following correspondence and extracts from the paper It is extremely uncomfortable to live in this city at the present time and witness the attempts now being made to force the people into hositilities with the government of the nation, while their every inclination and interest are manifestly in favor of peace. It is "devoutly to be wished" that this Territory may not be plunged into war; for, it ever that sad calamity befall the people here, I can fore there a show of necessity for the course now being pur-sued by the Governor and Judges Waite and Frake, and that, too, with the evident co-operation of General Con nor, the sad alternative between rebellion or war could be the more readily and easily acwar could be the more readily and easily accepted; but, as it is, no difficulty can occur here at the present time on any such issue. The people are not disloyal, nor can ingrountly, without a fearful torturing of facts, present them in that light to the world. I volunteer this letter from a desire to see facts presented impartually before the government, and hold myself respondiction for their reliability. To understand the present it is mecossary to glance at the past, as to day is but the sequence of yesterday.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

OUR UTAH COURESPONDENCE.

Because of yesterday.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST.

The present Governer of Utah—Stephon S. Harding, of Indiana—arrived here on the 7th of last July, and the two associate judges whom have named arrived very shortly after. I have no doubt they came here with no special prejudices against the people—that is, no more than persons have generally who have heard a great deal reported of the Mormons. The Governor was known to some or the citizens, and on his way West made sundry expressions of the Mormons. The Governor was known to some or the citizens, and on his way West made sundry expressions of the intention to treat the people of Utah as other citizens or the Union, and as these professions of friendship travelled by inall quicker than the private conveyance & his Knoelieucy he was looked for with no unkindly feeling. Several influential gentlemen—Secretary Fuller. Surveyor General Fox, Mail Agent Cook and Superintendent Doty—went out to meet him. Mr. Brigham Young, and one or two of his principal associates—Mr. Rimball and General Wells—were there, catled upon him at his hole early the next morning after his arrival and bade him welcome. The Governor was much pleased with the attention—something extremely rare for the head of the church—and spoke of it frequently at table d'aofe and everywhere he went. I do not know whether the ludges had the same attention or not; but I think they had, at least they were early on terms of intimacy. On the 24th of July the anniversary of the arrival of the pioneers in this valley, the federal officers and influential gentlemen of the city met with his Excellency in the private effect of President Brigham, and as the procession moved past the residence of the latter they foined in the ranks with him and walked to the Bowery, where the Governor delivered a very liberal speech, which was fully resorted and published in the organ of the church. In the same evening a grand ball—very select—was given in the Scial Hail, at which attended the Governor, all the federal officers and some guet

all the federal officers and some gestiemen from New York and san Francisco. There, I think, was laid.

The POUNDATION OF THE PRESENT IMPFICULTIES.

A Mormon ball is opened with prayer, and following which nothing improper is expected. On that occasion, there was no deviation from either Moses or Usesterfield. The Governor dauced with the ladies of the Prophet and with the ladies of other gentlemen sustaining patriarchal relations. The other federal officers enjoyed equally the dance and the society of the scints till some bour in the morning. Everything went on pleasantly enough. Next day, while ladies and gentlemen were making "a cail," one of the ladies, on the federal side of the family, made an astack upon the institution of the patriarchas, and expressed bow much she enjoyed the society of a "identite" sister in the ballroom, as her soul was harrowed over the terrible thought of so many women leving one man. She was not awars of the presence of a sinity sister in the person of a Senator's wife. She learned it too late, apology was tendered, rejected and the promising future was bissted. The entents contains to the promising future was bissted. The entents contains to the promising future was bissted. The entents contains to the promising future was bissted. The entents contains of the contains of th

friendship was turned into bitterness, and to these strictly personal matters may be traced everything.

The delegate of the Territory and one of the Senators from the State Convention while at Washington, soon discovered that the Governor and two Judges were at work against Unib. They sent evidence of it, which resulted in a mass meeting being held here on the 3d of March last, at which resolutions were passed asking the tower nor and Judges to resign office and leave the Territory, and a petition was signed to President Lincoln for they are they are the sent of the sent of

polygamy, which is the important point of all. He sets forth that the busband had already a wife, and says.—

forth that the bushand had already a wife, and eags—
If the status of the respondent was such at the time of the
assumed marriage to Agnes Lowry, he violated the provisions or that inw—it the Congressional Polyamy law—then
the assumed marriage to Agnes Lowry, however solemnly
performed, was wholy and totally void, and the Court is by
the evidence impelled to this spinion.
Therefore the decision of the Court is, that the custody
said control of the said Agnes Lowry belong to her inother,
Agnes P. McMiller, and not to the respondent, Ward Pack,
her mother, Agnes P. McMiller, and the
Marshall is breely ordered to carry the decision of the Court
into execution.

The daughter would not go with her mother, clared to

into execution.

The daughter would not go with her mother, clong to her patriarch, and answered, "I will die right here before I will go with her." The husband extends his arm, except sher out of the court room, hands her over to two lady friends and the bystanders there stondy. The Newstates that there was great excitement, and it would have been dancerous for the soldiers to have again attempted forcible abduction, as the boys began to "feel a little feverish".

to close abduction, as the boys began to "feet a lattle fe-verish."

We have no space for further notice of this affair, but it is clearly of some importance that the authorities at Washington should speak out. If they mean to austain the position of the federal officers now hostile to the people of Utah, as they regard it, it is not difficult to see trouble. In their matters of religion they are pocu-liarly sensitive and will hazard all.

THE NAVY.

The iron-clad steamer Galena arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Thursday last, having come home for

The gunboat Pontoosac was successfully launched on Thursday last at Portland, Maine.

The following is a list of vessels remaining at the

Brooklyn Navy Yard for the week ending May 23, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the week ending May 23, and probable time of their being ready for sea:

Roanoke. Iron-chail. Two weeks. Seminole. Steamer. Ten days. Water Witch. Steamer. This week. San Jacinto. Steamer. Not known. Quaker City. Steamer. Soon. Virginia. Steamer. Iwo weeks. Addla. Steamer. This week. Sumtor. Steamer. Soon. Dai Ching. Steamer. Not known. Granite City. Steamer. Not known. Granite City. Steamer. Three weeks. Bhamrock. Steamer. Uccertain. Susquehanna. Steamer. Six months. Circassian | Sunny Steamer. June 4. Steamer This week.
Steamer Soon.
Steamer. Not known.
Steamer. Three weeks.
Steamer. Given the steamer.
Steamer. June 4.
Steamer. Arrived 21st.
Steamer. Allering.
Frigate. Not known.
Sloop of war Ten days.
Sailing ship. This week.
Schooner. Soon. Susquebanna Steamer
Circussian supply Steamer
Union Steamer
Gertrude Steamer
Sabine Frigate
Vandalla Sloop of war
Ino Saling ship
Kittatimy Schooner
Bainbridgo Brig
Courier Supply ship ...Schooner.....Soon. ..Brig......Ropairing. ...Supply ship....Arrived 22d.

chief engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, vice Garvin

Our Iron-Clads.

Our iron-clad navy is rapidly assuming colos sal proportions when the time is considered. Twenty six vessels are caumerated in the following list, carrying seventy-eight gues, a large proportion of which are the hurried to completion as rapidly as possible. Other will be moulded and started before the year has rolled

round:-			
N.tmes.	Where Building.	Guns.	Ton
	St Louis	4	9
amanche	lersey City	2	84
anonicus	South Boston	2	1.0
atawba	Cincinnati	2	1.03
hetator	New York	2	3.0
bunderburg	New York	10	5,00
	Pittsburg		4
	St Louis		97
	Jersey City		1.0
	Jersey City		1.0:
	Pittsburg		1.0
fonadnock	Boston Navy Yard.	4	5,6
	Brooklyn Navy Yar		1,56
	St. Louis		5
	Mound City		57
	St. Louis		61
	Greenpoint		1.2
	Cincinnati		1.0
	st. Louis		1.0
	New York		3,20
	Pittsburg		47
	Witmington, Del		1.00
hander bin	Cincinnati		56
	Cincinnati		1,00
ipperanoo	Phuadelphia Navy	Vand 4	1.56
	Jersey City		1.0
			91
mneoago	st. Louis		30

The Ueroes of Our Navy—Award of Medals of Honor to Semmen.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. II.

Navy Perakteent April 3, 1863.

The following scamen and others in the naval service of the United States have been specially mentioned to the department by their commanding officers in such terms as, in the opinion of the Secretory of the Navy, to entitle them to the medal of shonor authorized by an act of Congress, approved December 21, 1861, to be bestowed upon an entitle them to the medal of shonor authorized by an act of Congress, approved December 22, 1861, to be bestowed upon and proved December 23, 1861, to be bestowed upon and the taken to the medal of shonor authorized by an act of Congress, approved December 23, 1861, to be bestowed upon and the taken to the medal of shonor authorized by an act of Congress, approved December 23, 1861, to be bestowed upon and the taken and the taking of New Orienns, April 24 and 25, 1862; specially commended.

Louis Richards, quartermaster, also on board Penascola, on same occasion assisted very materially by taking the duties of the Signal Quartermaster, who was shot down, which duties he performed with the coolness, exactitude and idelity of a veteran seaman." "Cannot speak too warmly of Flod." "Intelligence and character of a high order." James Buck, quartermaster on board the Brooklyn, in the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Pality, and at the taking of New Oriens, April 24 and 25, 1892. "Stationed at the whoel." "Fariy in light, paintully wounded by a leavy spiniter; but for seven hours stood heavely at his post, refusing to go below until positively ordered to do so." "Next morning stole to his station, and steered the ship over eight hours." Occar Second class boy on board Varuna, in

so." Next morning stole to his station, and steered the ship over eight hours."

oscar E. Peck. second class boy on board Varuna, in attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "Coolness and strepdity attractes the attention of all hands." "Deserving great praise."

Thomas Gebegan, boatswain's mate, on board the Pinola, in the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and at'the taking of New Orleans. "Brave example he set the crew, and taithful manner with which he served his gun, bringing up his own ammunition when mea composing the powder division had been nearly all killed or wounded."

the powder division had been nearly all killed or wounded.

Edward Farrell, quartermaster, on board the Owasco, in one reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "His meetingence, coolness and capacity were conspicuous."

Peter Williams, seamen, on board the Menitor, in the fight with the Merrimec, March 19, 1862. Made an acting misster's mate: but now (March 1863), an acting ensign on board the Florida.

Henjamin sevearer, saitor, who raised a flag on Fort Clark. "Deed of noble daring."

John Davis, quarter guiner, on board Valley City, in attack of chemy's vessels and a fort near khizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 10, 1862. When vessel was on fire near the magazine, seated himsel on an open barrel of powder, as the only means to keep the fire out.

Charles Kenyon, foreman, on board Galena, in attack upon Brury's Ruff, May 15, 1862. "Conspicuous for persistent courage".

upon Drury's Ruff, May 15, 1862. Conspictions of prisient courage."

Jeremish Regan, quartermister, on board Galena, in same attack, May 15, 1862. His good conduct "attracted the particular attention" of his commanding officer.

Alexander Hood, quartermister. John Kelley, second class fireman. Both on board Cerus, in light near Hamilton, up Rounoke river. July 9, 1862, and both spoken of or "good conduct and soul-bravey."

Daniel Lakin, scaman. John Williams, seaman. John Breeve, boatswain's mate, Alfred Peerson, seaman. All on board Commodore Perry in attack upon Franklin, N. C., October 3, 1862, and "distinguished themselves by their galant conduct."

incided partitions of the part

ing officer as having distinguished themselves in various actions

The Secretary of the Navy therefore awards a medal of honor to each of the persons above mentioned, which

honor to each of the persons above mentioned, which will be transmitted upon application made through their cianuading officers respectively.

The awards will be made hereafter only upon recommendations from commanding officers, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 off general order No. To of this department.

GENEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Confederate Navy Register.

We have before us a "Register of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the Confederate States to January 1, 1863," published by the Navy Department, but copied entire from the Hexans of March 28, 1863. We have an original copy of the Confederate naval re-gister which we should be glad to have loaned to the

Navy Department had we supposed they were intending to become a rival newspaper; but their issuing a copy of the register, as published in the columns of the Hatald, shows that we can excel them in obtaining for our Navy Department the records of the navy of our at a much earlier date than they can, and it also shows that the Department reads the Harand, and in obliged to use the matter appearing in our columns its information and guidance.

We were somewhat surprised to find that the United

States Navy Department does not give credit to us for obtaining the said register, and giving at broadcast to the world. In every quarter naval officers have been seek-ing to obtain a copy of the HERALD of March 28, so that they might have a record of the shame of those who were false to their country and their flag.

Our register was published about forty days in advance of that issued by the Department at Washington, and by this time has been read and flied away by two-thirds of that their issue was copied from the HERALD others was have believed it to have been a true copy, and have placed some reliance upon it; but as it stands now it bears no mark of authenticity. If the Navy Department was a newspaper we would cut it from our exchange list.

WITHIN THE REBEL LINES.

Interesting Statement of a Federal Officer Captured by the Rebels at Chancellorsville.

REBEL OPINIONS OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Apprehensions Caused by Stoneman's Movements.

THE REBEL WOUNDED.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION AND EXPOSURE.

Barbarous Treatment of Prisoners of Rank.

LONG AND TEDIOUS MARCHING AND EXPOSURE.

FEDERAL OFFICERS MADE A PUBLIC SHOW.

Secret of the Stampede of the Eleventh Corps,

&c. Correspondence of Mr. T. M. Cook.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE FOTOMAC, May 23, 1863. Lieutenant Thomas J. Leigh, aid-de camp to Brigadies

General Ward, commanding the Second brigade of Bir-ney's division, of the Third army corps, in the battle of Charcellorsville, was taken prisoner by the enemy during Birney's famous bayonet charge through the woods on the night of Saturday, the 2d inst. He has just returned from Richmond on parole, and gives some interesting statements of the rebed dispositions during the battle of Sunday, the terror that possessed them because of Stone-mun's raid, their losses in the battle, their treatment of prisoners, &c.

So soon as taken, Lieutenant Leigh was sent to the rear, under the impression that he was a Union surgeon. This was between twelve and one o'clock Sunday meraing. The enemy were then massed on the Orange plant road, about thirty thousand strong, formed in five lines of battle, the right of the lines resting on the plank road, and their artiliery in position on the north side of the road, where General Howard's headquarters had been.

His captors beasted to Lieutenant Leigh that they (the rebels) "had got Dan Sickles' corps cut off," and that they "would capture the whole of them." They seem animat with a peculiar spite against General Sickles, and intertroops. To this the rebels replied:-"We'll hang him, God damn him, when we catch him."

REINFORGEMENTS. During the whole or that night the rebel force was be ing strengthened by fresh arrivals of troops.

THE FEAR OF STONEMAN.

At daylight on Sunday morning Lieutenant Leigh and other Union prisoners who had been taken were marched out on the Grange plank road, a distance of about four miles, when a courier met them and they were ordered back. This countermarch was ordered because of infor-mation brought by this courier to the effect that Stone-

A REBEL STAMPEDE.

At helf-past five o'clock in the morning some four or five hundred rebels came dashing out of the woods in great consternation and disorder into the fields about Howard's old headquarters. Their batteries at once opened upon the woods, and three rounds of grape and can ister were fired. The number of pieces at this point was at least twenty. The cause of this firing did not ap-pear to the prisoners; but it was supposed the rebel line was giving way, and the artillery was opened upon them

At nine o'clock A. M. the procession of principles was again set in motion, this time taking a different route, and following a road to the left of the Orange road, but after proceeding about two miles was again faced about and marched back. Some of the prisoners ventured to ack if Stoneman was on that road also; but no reply was gained.

and marched back. Some of the prisoners ventured to ask if Stoneman was on that road also, but no reply was gained.

A THERD ATTEMPT TO AVOID STONEMAN.

After about half an hour's rest the party was again ordered to tramp, thus time avoiding all roads as much as possible, marching directly through woods and over by ways, scarcely haiting for rest until midnight, when they arrived at Spottay Ivania Gourt House.

Up to this time they had been curnished with nothing whatever to eat, and, on asking for some rations, were told that there was "not even a cracker in the place."

HAIN MARCHING.

At seven o'clock on Monday morning they were again put in metion and marched with great rapidity, spurred on by bayonets, to Goincy's Station, on the Fredericks-burg and Potomac Railroad, arriving there at two P. M.

LOOKING OUT FOR STONEMAN.

Here the rebuls had all their camp and garrison equipage loaded in wagons and moving towards Gordonsvile. When the prisoners asked where the wagons were going in such apparent hate, they were told they were going after subsistence. The guard and teamsters seemed very anxious, excited and servous.

A large number of the rebel wounded from the battle, held, who could walk, had reached this station, and were waiting there for transportation to Richmond. Lieutenant Leigh is poultive there could not have been less than tea thousand wounded there at that time, and his estimate was corroborated by the estimates of all the other Union officers who were in his company. Five regiments of Suart's cavalry were drawn up in his of battle about a mile south and east of the station. This was all the derenive force that was seen there except the small guard on the wagon trains. The utmost confusion prevailed, and the rebels seemed in constant dread of some apprehended danger. Stoneman was evidently the cause of their alarm, and for him they were momentarily looking.

The prisoners collected here recoved no rations until Tuesday, when a barrei of flour was roiled out to them. This they had to mix with wate

to them TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

They were berded, like cattle, in an open field, without shelter of any kind, not even biankets, from Monday until Thursday, when they were placed on cars and forwarded to Richmond. Theirs was the first train that bad passed over the road since Monday morning, when Kitperick destroyed it